Delegates-at-Large to the Chicago Convention Selected and a Full State Ticket Nominated-The Plaiform as Adopted, Etc.

The Republican State convention met at Bedalia on the 15th inst., and shortly after noon! A. C. Widdecombe, chairman of the State central committee, called the convention to order, and prayer was offered by Rev. J. J. Wilkins, of Calvary Episcopal Church, Sedalia.

Mayor Crawford delivered an address of

Henry Lamm, of Pettis County, temporary chairman, was introduced, and in his address urged that the campaign be conducted on live issues, and not those which had seen the party defeated in past years. "Our sons," he said, "are courting the daughters, and our daughters are being wooed and won by the sons of those misguided soldiers, but now good citizens, who were young men during the war; and in Missouri we want nothing of the dead, but all of the live issues which will give Missouri a Republican government and

the prosperity certain to follow." On motion of Mr. Tracy, of the Thirteenth district, call fof the district delegates for committeemen on the various convention committees was then had. The selections made by the several delegations were indorsed by the convention. Secretary Mott announced that the headquarters of the Missouri delegation to the Chicago convention would be at the Palmer House, room 7.

Recess was then taken to 3 p. m. AFTERNOON SESSION.

At the afternoon session there was a large attendance of visitors, the ladies predominating, and by 3 o'clock seats in the gallery were at a premium. Promptly at 3 o'clock the convention was called to order by temporary Chairman Lamm. Chairman Shirk of the committee on

credentials reported no contests, and on motion of Mr. Carr, from the Ninth district, the report was adopted. A petition from Virginia L. Miner, vice-

president of the National Woman's Suffrage Association of Missouri, asking to be heard by the convention, was read, and on motion of Senator Porcher, of the Fourth district, was referred to the committee on resolutions

The action of the committee on permanent organization and order of business came in the shape of a majority and a minority report. The former named as permanent officers of the convention: Henry W. Lamb, of Pettis, chairman: F. W. Mott, St. Louis, secretary; C. S. Crysler, of Kansas City, and Ford Smith, of St. Louis, assistant secretaries; Robert E. Lee, sergeant-at-arms, and Wm. Zachritz. assistant.

On order of business the majority report favored the selection of four delegates and four alternates, the appointment of a new State central committee, and adjournment to August 29, at Jefferson City, for the selection of a State ticket. Ten names were attached to the majority report.

journment, and recommended that the candidates for State and judicial offices be nominated now. The minority report was signed by three members of the committee

· After discussion the minority report was Non.inations for four delegates-at-large to the Republican National Convention were then declared in order. The call for nominations was made by Congressional districts, ten minutes' time being allowed

Adam Tyce, of the First district, placed the name of Joseph H. Pelham (colored), of Hannibal, before the convention. Senator W. A. Jacobs. of the Second

nominated J. B. Upton, of Polk County. Winfield S. Miller, of the Third District, nominated A. C. Witticombe, of Cooper W. H. Ormsbee, also of the Third Congressional district, nominated Mr. Chaun-

cey I. Filley, of St. Louis. Mr. Sullivan, also of the Third, placed in nomination Dr. L.H. Weatherby, of De K lb County.

Mr. Kellogg, of the Fourth, nominated John D. Dopf, of Atchison County. Geo. H. Botsford, of the Fifth, nomi nated Hon. Wm. Warner.

Mr. Mudd, of the Seventh, placed in nomination Colonel D. P. Dyer, of St. M. G. Reynolds, of St. Louis, nominated

Judge A. J. Seay, of Franklin County. Judge Burton, of the Twelfth, placed in nomination Elbert L. E. Kimball, of Cass

Mr. Tracy, of the Thirteenth, nominated J. W. Lampson, of Newton County. The informal ballot resulted as follows:

.107 78 Lampson ... The first formal ballot was then taken, with the following result: Pelham..... 237 Warner.

Widdicombe

......198 .105 Lampson. Three hundred and forty votes being necessary to a choice, Messrs. Filley, Warner and Dyer were declared elected, and another ballot ordered for the fourth delegate-at-large, and Mr. Joseph H. Pelham, of Hannibal, was chosen by accla-

The following gentlemen, on motion that the four who received the next highest votes for delegates-at-large to Chicago be declared the choice of the convention as alternates, were so appointed: J. B. Upton, of Polk; E. E. Kimball, of Nevada; John B. Dopf, of Atchison, and A. C. Widdicombe, of Cooper County.

Chauncey I. Filley then addressed the corvention and cautioned the delegates to exercise caution in the selection of a State ticket, and promised his hearty co-operation in whatever might be the pleasure of the convention.

Judge Burton, of Vernon, introduced the following resolution, which was

adopted: Resolved, That, reposing especial confidence in the wisdom and prudence of the delegates elected by this convention to represent in part the 200,000 Republican voters of this State in the National Republican convention, soon to assemble in Chicago, we deem it unwise to instruct such delegates to said convention, or to attempt to dictate to Republican States from which our electoral votes must come. Yet we take especial pride in calling the attention of the Republicans of the Nation to the eminent fitness of our distinguished fellow-citizen, John B. Henderson, of St. Louis, to fill the first place in the gift of the American people. The convention adjourned to nine

o'clock Wednesday morning. WEDNESDAY'S SESSION. The convention began its work this morning by electing S. H. Boyd, Springfield, and Dr. W. H. Formsbee, of

Davies County, as electors-at-large. The regular order of business was suspended in order to receive the report of the committee on platform. Colonel John L. Bittinger, of St. Joseph, chairman of the committee, read the report, and the following platform was unanimously and

enthusiastically adopted: Resolved, That the Republicans of Missouri, in convention assembled, reaffirm their devo-tion and allegiance to the principles announced n promulgated in the Natio ublican party.

Clarke. or untainly descriminating true, wm. Logan; Second, A. H. Burk. of Our Country never capered. d. That mon

against local interests, are wrong in principle, and should be restrained by law.

R-solved, We demand a free vote and an honest count of every legal ballot; that one vote in the South should count as much as one vote in the North, East or West, and no m re: that one vote in the North, East or West should count as much as one vote in the South, and no more. And we do especially denounce the frauds in the ballot-box in the Southern States, as publicly admitted by the leaders of the Democratic party.

Resolved, That the financial achievements ecomplished through Republican legislation and administration are next in importance to the work of the Republican party in preserving the Nation itself, as they are attended by the rapid liquidation of the great national debt incurred to meet the national emergency, and by the reduction of the rate of interest to its present low figures; and that it is the policy of the party to bring taxation within the lowest possible limits, and, by the strictest system of onomy, reduce the governmental expenses, thus relieving the people of all unnecessary

R-solved, That while we at all times favor a proper revision and adjustment of the tariff so as to give legislative encouragement to commerce, we demand that such revision shall be made on the basis of protecting American industries and labor, and of preserving the home market to the home producer, and we are unalterably opposed to the doctrine proclaimed by President Cleveland in his annual message,

and to the fruit thereof, known as the Mills R'solved, That the placing of wool, lead, zinc and iron on the tree list is a direct blow at the material interests and prosperity of the State of Missouri.

Resolved, That with firm faith in the ultimate success of our principles, hopefully looking forward to the continued growth of our country, we invite the honest and progressive citizens to aid in the coming campaign, in which the issues are so important to our national Resolved. That the Union soldiers are entitled

to the gratitude of the Nation. It was their heroic services that made freedom national and preserved the Government. Relief for disabled veterans should be extended, not as alms to paupers, but a partial compensation for services rendered, and we condemn the action of President Cleveland in indiscriminately vetoing the pension bills passed by Congress. Resolved, That we heartily indorse the severa movements being made in Missouri to promote the influx of capital and immigration to develop our vast and varied resources, and we condemn the action of o ur Democratic Legis lature in abolishing the State Board of Immi-

Resolved. That we approve of equitable taxation, reaching corporations as well as individuals, as a correct system which should be perfected and enforced throughout the State. Resolved, That we arraign the Democratic party of Missouri for its refusal to adopt means whereby litigants in the Supreme Court may have a speedy determination of their case. Delays for years are suffered by them, which work great hardships upon the people, and in many instances amount to a denial of justice. Resolved. That we pledge to the nominees of

the National Republican convention, soon to be held, a united and vigorous support. Nominations for a candidate for Governor were then declared in order. General Guitar nominated Judge Breck-

enridge for Governor, and John C. Orrick seconded it. John P. Tracy, of Springfield, nominated Chauncey I. Filley.

Mr. Filley rose from his seat with the

Ninth district delegation and said that to be successful the party's candidate must come from the country and not from St. and in tead nominated Elbert E. Kimball, of Vernon County. Mr. Orrick withdrew Judge Brecken

ridge's name, and Kimball was nominated by acclamation. For Lieutenant-Governor Thos. J. Whitman, of Carroll County, was nominated by State Senator Jacobs. Geo. H. Wal-

lace, of Howard County, president of the Wool Growers' Association, was also put in nomination. Jacobs withdrew Whitman, and Wallace was nominated by acclamation.

Fred. W. Mott, of St. Louis, was nominated for Secretary of State, by Judge for nomination and five minutes each for Shirk, of Sedalia, and was nominated by

For State Treasurer, A. P. Frowein, cashier of the Henry County Bank, was nominated by acclamation. For Auditor, George W. Martin, of Lynn County, a one-armed officer of the G. A. R.,

was nominated without opposition. Judge Shirk, of Sedalia, nominated Captain L. L. Bridges, of Sedalia, for Atornev-General.

Wilson Cramer, of Cape Girardeau, was also nominated, but afterward withdrew, and Captain Bridges was placed on the For Register of Lands, Captain Geo. C. Evening Post.

Gravenhorst, of St. Charles, and John H. Chase, of Iron County, were nominated. The vote resulted: Gravenhorst, 303; Chase, 372.

For Railroad Commissioner, Senator Jacobs, of Chillicothe, nominated B. W. Vedder, chairman of the grievance committee of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers. He was nominated by acclamation and three cheers and a tiger given for the locomotive engineers of the State of Missouri.

J. S. Botsford, of Kansas City, was nominated for Supreme Judge by accla-A recess was then taken until 2:30 p. m. in order to give the Eastern and Western judicial districts an opportunity to select their candidates for judges of the St.

Louis and Kansas City Court of Appeals. THE JUDICIAL CONVENTIONS. The Convention of the Eastern District for the selection of a candidate for Judge of the Court of Appeals, met at two o'clock in the Opera-house. E. P. Fox. of St. Louis, was chosen chairman, and E. M. Parks and E. B. Burleigh, secretaries. George Bain, of St. Charles County, noved that nominations for Appellate Judges be made without call of counties,

and that the vote then be taken by counties. Carried. Frank E. Richey, of St, Louis, was put nomination.

Judge A. J. Seay, of Franklin, was named by John C. Orrick, of St. Louis. Judge Seay was heartily seconded on all ides. The name of Mr. Richey was finally withdrawn and Judge Seay was nomi-

nated by acclamation. The Western Judicial District convenion met at the Court-house at the same hour. Judge Burton, of Vernon, was called to the chair, and the following were then selected as the nominees for Appellate Judges in the Kansas City distriet: H. H. Harding, Jasper County; Crosby Johnson, Caldwell County, and John P. Lewis, Atchison County.

The convention proper reassembled and The selection of four members-at-large of the State central committee was then proceeded with. The following were chosen: James T. Beach, of St. Joseph; John D. Jaynes, of Sedalia; George W.

Durpee and Charles G. Burton. District members were chosen as follows: First District-F. M. Harrington, John E. Codnett. Second-Joseph H. Turner, L. A Chap

Third-Nelson Church, Alpheus Bore-

Fourth-J. L. Bittinger, John G. Gre-Fifth-R. Baldwin, R. C. Crowell. Sixth-A. C. Widdicombe, Jas. P. O'Ban-

Seventh-Frank Buchanan, Eighth—Ford Smith, A. B. Hilgeman. Ninth—Thomas C. Martin, Chauncey I.

Tenth-R. C. Allen, J. H. Chase. Eleventh-H. E. Baker and E. F. Baug-

Twelfth-C. D. Austin and John Rush. Thirteenth-J. P. Tracy and R. H. Lan-

Fourteenth-J. F. Lindsay and N. B. The call for district electors followed. and the announcement was: First Dis-

holder; Third, Chas. O. Patton; Fourth, lra K. Alderman; Fifth, John W. Branch; Sixth, Curtis B. Rollins; Seventh, Joseph E. Botken; Eighth, Christian Conrades; Edwin O. Stanard, Tenth, T. Harlow; Eleventh; Ellis G. Evans; Twelfth, Thomas D. Haughawant; Thirteenth, Norman Gibbs; Fourteenth, John A. Snyder.

The convention then adjourned sine The State central committee subse-

quently organized by the election of Chauncey I. Filley as chairman and Jas. E. Beach, secretary.

TOILET ACCESSORIES.

Charming Full Dress Bonnets, Walking

Gloves and Parasols. The Greuze bonnets, which made for occasions of ceremony, are transparent over foundations of invisible wire etamine, silk illusion, embroidered Spanish crepe, with the designs interwoven with gold threads, crepe-lisse textiles, both plain and figured, are the fabrics most used for these bonnets. Hats for garden parties and other fetes monopolize most of the superb Pompadour ribbons, sweeping plumes and in mense trails of large French flowers import-

ed. Lace poke bonnets with coats and parasols to correspond are exhibited for coaching, garden parties, and the races. Fine English straws are exhibited in attractive shapes, trimmed with tinted crape and lace, their brims edged with white violets, button daisies, arbutus blossoms, heather, lilies of the valley, or wood moss and rose-buds intermixed. Flower bonnets will be more fashionable than ever this summer, and green and gold mignonette blossoms, ivy leaves richly shaded, lily of the valley, forget-me-nots, lilae blooms, moss buds, and arbutus sprays are the flowers oftenest chosen for these. Ivy bonnets are very popular abroad, and for wedding occasions ephemeral bonnets of natural roses are worn by English bridesmaids.

English walking-gloves of fine Swedish kid to wear with spring promenade costumes are produced in all the cloth shades for matching the toilet. There are beautiful new dyes in the golden tan-colored copper shades both light and dark, a very old Egyptian red, several new shades of green, grading from pale olive to willow and apple-green tints, mahogany, orange vellow, Van Dyck brown, blood orange, primrose and a deep reddish shade of tan. There are many handsome dahlia shades, and the list of evening tints was never more complete or dainty. The street gloves fasten smoothly over the wrist by Louis. He then declined the nomination four or five buttons, and are made with pique-stitched seams, and delicately embroidered on the backs in black, white, or a darker shade of silk than the glove itself. White, in cream or ivory, is said to have resumed its old supremacy in evening gloves abroad, white taking high place in gowning, millinery, especially in full dress, where wholly white toilets, white hats, adorned with either white plumes or flowers, white parasols, fans, and even white silk hose will be in high favor.

All the parasols are large and coopshaped, the arches very high between the ribs. The handsomest canopy noted thus far this season, was one covered with pale amber ture satin, wrought sparingly with bronze and gold bead embroidery, and bordered with a wide band of bronze satin, which headed a fall of wide amber lace of exquisite design. It was lined with silk of loveliest blue, which made a perfect bit of dainty color. -N. Y.

IT WORKED WELL. . How a Farmer's Cur Vanquished a Gigan-

tic Opponent. There was an object of curiosity on he market the other morning which quickly collected a crowd. It was a mous tacks, leather bands around his off. body ornamented the same way and fastened to his forelegs just above the fighting-cocks.

"You see," explained the farmer, best stock.'

hind. One mouthful of tacks was on, so that the real

blocks. is ours. Jist let 'em come up and pitch in as fast as they want to. We parte's victories. There was 60,000 the same." - Detroit Free Press.

Positively No Danger.

Carker (in hotel corridor) -Let's get out of here, Barker. Barker-What's the matter? Carker-Those two big men are hav-

ing such a violent discussion that I'm afraid it will end in a fight. Barker (carelessly)-No danger of that. The're both pugilists. - Detroit Free Press.

-The following pointed "ad" appears in a Montana newspaper: "The night of the 14th instant, a dark bay mare fifteen hands high, small white star in forehead, both hind feet white, was stolen from the stable of Ira Sampson, the undersigned. I will give the mare and \$50 cash for full and reliable particulars regarding the funeral of the thief."

-A well-known historian has made the discovery that George Washington never danced. There were times in his life when he walked in a dignified way through a minuet. But the Father

FOREIGN GOSSIP.

-A London dealer in orchids employs sixteen collectors in South America, Africa, Asia and the Pacific Islands.

-President Carnot of France says that the fact that Heaven has denied him a son is the chief sorrow of his -The Comte de Paris sent a punch-

bowl of agate, ornamented with precious stones, to the Prince of Wales as his silver-wedding present. -The first complete fossil skeleton of a whale, found under ten feet of

marl in the south of Sweden, was presented to the University of Upsala. -Japan has nearly forty million inhabitants and almost one hundred centenarians. Of those who have

reached one hundred years of age, seventy-three are women and twentyfour are men.

-In Yucatan every male between the ages of twenty-one and fifty is subject to military duty, and when in service gets the munificent pay of six cents per day, and finds himself in food. There is no commissary department in the army, which must tend to shorten campaigns.

-Bismarck is one of the largest paper manufacturers in Germany. The daily production of his mills at Varzin average something over fifteen tons. He is also a distiller on a large scale, and as a timber merchant he is timber cut in the Black Forest by hereditary right.

-A new helmet for firemen has been invented in Bremen. It consists principally of a copper mask, which is very light. The wearer's nose, mouth and eyes receive through an India rubber tube a constant stream of pure air, which leaves the helmet by an opening opposite the eyes and prevents the entrance of smoke. The helmet has been practically tested and is to be used by the B rlin firemen, it

-The city of Liverpool is to be supolied with water from a reservoir in Wales, which is to be four and onehalf miles long by a half-mile to a mile broad and eighty feet deep. There will be three lines of pipe, each sixty-eight miles long, with filteringbeds and secondary reservoirs. The aqueduct alone will cost \$15 000,000.

-At Worcester Sessions, England, Magistrate Willis Bund passed sentence on a boy named Joseph Slatter, who was convicted of stealing three eggs, value threepence, of fourteen days' hard labor and five years' confinement in a reformatory. The boy bore a good character, and the jury who tried the case were scandalized. but the magistrate refused to change the sentence.

-Owing to the stringent law against selling antiques in Greece, many objects are broken when found by peasants or thrown into the sea. A similar move in Egypt under Said Pasha produced similar results. A new decree makes it unlawful to deal in antiquities, and will make the Arabs who find tombs and scattered antiques yet more secretive, and lead them to destroy objects rather than allow their existence to be known.

-Man-eating tigers have become so numerous along a certain road in Malacea that a panic has seized footit unless they can do so in company with a string of carts. The number of people killed by tigers in Sungei off along the twenty-four miles of had on a collar studded with enor- on the road men are frequently taken

A CENTURY'S WARS.

feet were the same gaffs as are used on The Bloodiest Battles Fought Within the It is not uninteresting to state what every time Belshazzar comes to town have been the bloodiest battles of the with me he is tackeled and chawed up last one hundred years, that is, to comby some of your smart Alecks. I've pute the percentage of loss to the got tired of 1', and I've fitted him out numbers engaged. Within the allotted to defend himself. As I've brought time the Napoleonic battles come first. him all the way in a wagon, and I'd The battle of Lodi, Bonaparte's first kinder like to know how the old thing | brilliant success, was simply the darwill work, some of you bring up your ing passage of a bridge, and does not enter into the computation. Arcola A man went across the street and was the most sanguinary struggle of got a Newfoundland about as big as a the Italian campaign. The forces enyearling calf, and he had no sooner gaged numbered about 70,000, and the caught sight of the country chicken loss about 25,000, or about 35 per under the wagon than he went for cent. At Rivoli there were 80,000 men him. There was a roar, a howl and a engaged, and the loss was 40,000, but yelp, and then the big dog broke for 20,000 of these were Austrians the woods with the little dog close be- who surrendered to Napoleplenty for the big'un, and his yelps of was only 25 per cent. After Bonapain and terror could be heard three parte's return from Egypt he fought the battle of Marengo. In its results

"Come, Belshaz zar, git back under this was one of the most momentous the wagon," said the farmer. "We've engagements in history, but all acstruck it plumb-center, and the medal counts agree that it was the worst planned and worst fought of all Bonahain't no wings, but we git thar jist men engaged, and the loss was 17,000. or about 28 per cent. At the battle of Austerlitz, which by many is considered Napoleon's most brilliant victory, the French and Austro-Russian armies numbered 210,000 men, and the loss was 40,000, or about 18 per cent. At Jewa-Auerstadt there were 325,000 men engaged, and the loss was 40.000, or about 12 per cent. At Borodino there were 170,000 men in battle, and 80,000 were killed and wounded, amounting to more than 47 per cent-At Leipsic there were 500,000 men in the battle, which lasted three days, and the loss was 110,000, or 22 per cent. At Waterloo 140,000 men were engaged, and the loss was 40,000, or 24 per cent. In the Crimean war there were 125,000 men at the battle of Inkerman, and the casualties amounted to 25,000, or 20 per cent. At Magenta there were 225,000 men, the loss was 11 per cent., or about 25,000. At Solferino there were 250,000, and the loss was 40,000, or 16 per cent. At Sadowa the hostile forces numbered 425, 000, and 70,000, or 16 per cent, were killed and wounded. At Gravelotte there were

armies numbered 90,000, and the loss was 30,000, or one-third. At Fredericksburg there were 180,000, and the loss was 20,000 or 11 per cent. At Antietam there were 150,000, and the loss was 20,000, or about 13 per cent.

At Chickamauga there were 105,000. and the loss was 30,000, or 29 per cent. At Chancellorsville there were 150,000, and the loss was 30,000, or 29 per cent. At Gettysburg there were 160,000, and the loss amounted to 57,-000, or 39 per cent. Thus the figures show that Borodino was the bloodiest battle of modern times, with Gettvsburg in the second place. -N. W.

TO AVOID CONTAGION.

Christian Advocate.

Rules Whose Observation Will Promote the Interests of Health.

Modern science attributes most of the contagious and infectious diseases to the propagation in the human system of microscopic living growths. The disease may be escaped if the germs of disease can be avoided. Whether the theory is absolutely correct or not, there is no question that by observing the following rules the interests of health may be greatly

promoted: See that all members of the family are successfully vaccinated. Keep away from any house in which disease is present, unless your services are needed. In cases of epidemics, chilonly surpassed by the Prince of Saxe- dren should be kept from school and Coburg-Gotha, who owns the great from all assemblies. Be sure your Thuringian forest, and the Prince von drinking water is pure; well-water is Furstenberg, who disposes of all the always to be suspected; when there is any doubt about the water, it is always safer to use boiled water.

One who nurses a person sick with a contagious disease should be regular in eating, sleeping and in taking daily exercise in the open air, and should not become over-anxious respecting the danger of contagion. Avoid tak-

ing the breath of the sick person. Keep the hands free from sores and scratches. Avoid getting the hands soiled with the discharges from the patient, and, if soiled, cleanse as soon as possible. Do not touch the lips to any thing that has been used by or about the patient, especially spoons, cups and glasses. Do not wipe your face or hands with any cloth that has been on or near the sick person. The articles of clothing that a person has worn just before, during, or just after illness should not be worn by another.

The expectoration of consumptives should be received in a vessel containing a disinfecting solution, or upon rags, which should be burned; it should in no case be deposited where it can be reached by chickens or other domestic animals, which have been it, and carry contagion to those eating their flesh. - Youth's Companion.

AFRICAN PUFF ADDERS.

Poisonous Reptiles Which Form a Sort of Trap Set in the Woods. It is essentially a forest animal, its true habitat being among the fallen leaves in the deep shade of the trees by the banks of streams. Now, in such a position at the distance of a foot or two, its appearance so exactly resembles the forest bed as to be almost indistinguishable from it. I was once just throwing myself down under a tree to rest when, stooping to clear the spot, I noticed a peculiar pattern among the leaves. I started back in horror to find a puff adder of the largest size, its thick back only travelers, and they will not go along visible and its fangs within a few inches of my face as I stooped. It was lying concealed among fallen leaves so like itself that but for Ujong during the last half dozen years | the exceptional caution which in must be enormous, for as many as African travel becomes a habit I three men a day have been taken should certainly have sat down upon she danced off down the sidewalk, it, and to sit down upon a puff adder the principal road. One brute has for is to sit down for the last time. I months taken his two or three men a think this coloration in the puff adder week regularly, and another has done is more than that of warning, and the same at another place for three that this semi-somnolent attitude is farmer's dog of medium size, and he months, while at five or six other spots not always the mere attitude of repose. This reptile lay lengthwise concealed, all but a few inches, among the withered leaves. Now, the peculiarity of the puff adder is that he strikes backward. Lying on the ground, therefore, it commands, as it were, its whole rear, and the moment any part is touched the head doubles backward with inconceivable swiftness and the poison tangs close upon their victim. The puff adder in this way forms a sort of horrid trap set in the woods which may be altogether unperceived till it shuts with a sudden

spring upon its prey. - Good Words.

How to Clean the Teeth. "There is not one of my patients out of ten," said a well-known dentist, "who does not inquire auxiously as to what is the best method of cleaning and preserving the teeth. I tell them all the same thing, and that is to use nothing but water. More good teeth are ruined by so-called dentifrices than by all other causes put together, and the reason is that these preparations clean and white. But these take the little girl-named Jenny, I guess." enamel off, and before long the teeth are utterly destroyed. There are many dentifrices, however, which are now that their search was successful, not so bad, and many reliable drug- and told her that her mother was gists have preparations which are not | calling her, and wouldn't wait for her so harmful, but they do not produce the same rapid effect as that of which I spoke first, consequently many ignorant people do not consider them so good. But after all a moderately-hard brush, plenty of cold water and nothing else will keep the teeth in excelent reproachfully. "They think somecondition. Sweetmeats are bad for the teeth; so is smoking and the taking of very hot or very cold drinks. But the worst thing of all is the socalled dentifrice."-Philadelphia Bul-

The Powers That Be.

Mrs. Gorham Ware-Henry, I wish if you please?" And away she sped you would please not smoke around in entirely the opposite direction from the house any more. Mr. Gorham Ware-Why, my love.

good cigar! Mrs. Gorham Ware-I know it, dear, but—the cook objects; and I'd like to keep our name out of the courts, you where she's gone.'

know. - Puck. -The population of the world is es-450,000 men in the encounter, of whom | timated in round numbers at 1,500,-35,000, or about 8 per cent., were | 000.000.

killed and wounded. At Shiloh the FOR OUR YOUNG READERS

AFRAID.

"Last night I played at hide-and-seex Till I was most too tired to speak, And, hungry as a little bear— And so I went all by myself For cookies on the pantry shelf. But, mamma, dear, I was afraid, It was so dark—" "Why, little maid, You surely do not mean you fear

The darkness, what could harm you here? "I wanted you to go with me And take a light, so I could see, I was afraid, if I should go Without you, that I shouldn't know— "But you have often heard me say The darkness is safe as day. 'Tis very wrong, and foolish, too, For such a great big girl as you To fear to go in it alon Afraid of what, my little one?"

"Why, just afraid at first, because I couldn't find the jar-I was, Dear me!-most dreadfully afraid There were not any cookies made.' - Youth's Companion

TWO LITTLE BOYS.

Their Unsuccessful Search for a Lost Little Girl Whom They Heard Some One Calling.

Spring had just come. The trees that had looked like old sticks along the city street, and which Timmy and Jack had decided between them ought to have been broken up for kindling, had all of a sudden grown extremely pretty, and were full of birds. After breakfast the two small friends, who were of one size and often of one mind, set out hand-in-hand to take a walk. Jack with the round patch, the size of a saucer, high in the back of his coat, where the bull-dog had grabbed him; and Timmy, with the speak naturally, though!" toes of his shoes cut open, because

would grow. "I wonder what summer is going to be like," Timmy was asking. "They at her bewildered: "So you thought

say it's coming very fast." "Don't you remember summer? cried Jack. "I do." "Well, I begin to remember eating

some currants," answered Timmy. "Oh, weren't they sour!" Both the little boys stopped all of sudden. Some one had called out, in a startled voice, from one of the windows along the street: "Etta!"

Etta," said Jack. "I wonder who she is," musel

Timmy. The voice sounded again, shrill and earnest, calling: 'Etta! Etta!' as if he colored up, turning away. the mother of some little girl had lost her, and was getting very much admitted. "I guess the parrot knows alarmed.

Timmy. "I don't see her mother's Times. head sticking out, but the window's known to become diseased by eating open. See that girl 'way down the sidewalk, there. I guess that is Etta Jack."

"What a naughty girl to scare her

mother so!" exclaimed Jack. "Let us

go and tell her to come home." As they scurried along on their errand, the voice rang out again and again, calling the missing child, until it seemed as if every body ought to join in the search for her.

"Etta! Etta!"

Timmy and Jack, who said "Hallo!" to her, and then stopped and stared at hat with astonished eyes, and would not answer at all.

"Your mother's calling you, Etta," Jack informed her. "Don't you hear her? I do, even from here." "My name isn't E ta," remarked the little girl, whirling round till her back was turned toward them, and then looking over her shoulder. "Perhaps you think me aninny; but I never dear, wouldn't you like a piece of was one yet." And with these words, maple-sugar, too?"

gayly. The two boys sat themselves on doorstep and asked each other questions they neither of them could answer, as to what they were to do in Youth's Companion. order to find Etta.

"It might be well to call her ourselves," said Timmy. "May be she'd mind us better than she does her mother. You shout first."

A number of people looked out of their windows as the boys proceeded through the street, making the name of Etta sound clear and shrill as they went, while the echo still rang high in air behind them from the house the child had left, where the female voice called and called.

However, no little girl responded to all this noise-and all at once Timmy made a sound which caused Jack to look round at him. He was crying: "She's lost," he sobbed; "and we

can never, never find her!" Jack put his kind little arm about Timmy's neck, which was very awkward for them both, and they nearly tripped each other up, especially as Timmy could not see where he was going for his tears. "There's a little girl with a hat on

at one of those windows," Jack announced. "We'll stop and ask her if contain strong alkalis, so that with she is Etta; and I guess she ran in very little rubbing the teeth will look | there to make a call on some other Accordingly the boys stopped under the open window, quite persuaded

> any longer. The little girl at the window quickly disappeared, and soon opened the door of the house, and came out,

much at your home," said Timmy, thing has happened to you." The gir! was starting off on a run, when Jack exclaimed:.

"You have frightened them very

"Why, that's not the way! Din' you know where you live, you funny

that of the high voice which could still be faintly heard in the distance. you've often said you rather fancied a "The fact is," cried Jack, "that we can never find her, Tim. No wonder higher order. And so on, to higher they keep on calling her, for I don't believe even a policeman could tell

"Do you think she has yellow hair, girl whom they were going to see. | corded. - New Haven News.

"Yellow hair," replied Jack, positively. 'Let us go to her house, and tell them we can not make out which

way she has run." Accordingly, the boys pounded their noisy little heels towards the spot whence they had first come, and rang the bell of the house they had heard the voice calling from.

"Are you sure this is the right one?" said Timmy, after they had waited a minute. "Why, yes," Jack answered.

"That big cage hanging way up on the wall there was something I noticed." The door opened, and a thin woman looked down at the two boys as if

she thought them a couple of straying kittens. "We've been looking for her," said

"And it's no use; she's not any where around here," added Tim, sor-"What do you mean?" asked the

thin woman, ready to get provoked in another instant. "Why, has Etta come home." inmired Jack, leaning up against the door-jamb as if for a good long chat. "Take your nose away; I'm going to bang the door to," exclaimed the

woman, testily. "Weren't you calling Etta! Etta?" Timmy demanded, pouting. "Etta!" rang out once more, like a

bell under the sunny blue sky. The woman stepped out and looked

"If it isn't the parrot the new lodger brought!" she cried. "My! Don't it

Then she began to laugh, and they never wore out, and his feet slapped Timmy and Jack on the shoulders, laughing more and more. some body had lost Etta;' did you? Why, you stupid owlets, it was only the parrot talking to himself. There never was any Etta in this house."

When she had departed, Timmy and Jack looked at each other, but said

It, was as much as a week afterward that Timmy burst out, as if he must unburden his heart of its secret "Never mind, we aren't either of us perplexity, whether Jack scoffed at him or not: 'Jack, I believe the little girl is somewhere in the world; don't you?"

"That voice is calling her still," he

At first Jack wouldn't answer; but

more than that thin woman does."-"She must be on the street," said Rose Hawthorne Lathrop, in S. S. Sammie's Reminder. Little Sammie's grandma had

taught him to talk in the following

manner. She would have him repeat

after her the different words. For in-

stance, she would say: 'Now, Sammie, you say: Grandma, I'll be a very good boy," and Sammie would say it over after her. At last, Sammie reached the dig-

nity of two years; and could talk pretty well, stumbling only once in a When the little girl was accosted by while over some big word. One day Sammie was allowed to spend the morning with some of his her, she looked out from her very big little neighbors. It was in maplesugar time, and the kind lady of the house brought out a piece for each, as

> she supposed. But in some way Sammie did not receive his piece. Hy waited just as long as human nature would permit, and then, walking up to Mrs. Rice,

Auntie Rice said this to him as he requested, and he bravely answered:

"Auntie Rice, say to me: 'Sammie,

"Yes' m, if you please." Whereupon he received the largest piece of all, and enjoyed it heartily. -

Changing Family Names.

Foreigners coming to America to live often change their names by a sort of translation. Most Saxon and Teuton patronymisy, by the way, were originally in the nature of adjec ives and have lost that force rather through change of use than change of form, so a translation becomes easy. From Zimmermann to Carpenter is a familiar sample of this thing, but now and then a more remarkable case occurs, as, for example, with a family some of whose members reside in Minneapolis. The family name at home in Pomerania was Klein and they brought it across the water with them. There were three sons. One was of sturdy stock and kept the old German name pure and simple. The others translated it as they became Americanized and now are known, one as Mr. Little and one as Mr. Small, both these words being given as synonyms for Klein in the German-Eiglish dictionaries .-

Minneapolis Journal. A Dream of Infinity.

"If we could double the space-penetrating power of our telescopes." speculates Proctor, "we should probably much more than double, we should increase manifold, the number of stars -that is of suns-which would be brought within our ken. Not thousands of millions, but probably millions of millions, of suns ex'st within the limits of the sidereal system. Rather-I ought to say-they exist within the limits of our sidereal system, for doubtless this system

is no more to be regarded as single within the universe than our solar system is unique within the star depths. Every star tells us of a sun, and probably of a solar system. in such sort that we must recognize ? thousands of millions of solar systems "Of course I do!" she replied, stop- in the galaxy. May we not fairly asping in amazement. "Who are you, sume, then, that in like manner our sidereal system is repeated millions and millions of times within some system of a higher order? That system may in turn be repeated many millions of times within a system of a and higher orders, absolutely without

-The case of a young lady falling or brown hair?" asked Timmy, as if in love with the portrait of a doctor in that made any difference in a little a patent medicine ad is yet to be re-